

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

VOL. LIX.

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WASHINGTON CITY:

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

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The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

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So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."



THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

VOL. LIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1883. No. 4.

AFRICA'S CALL TO AMERICA.*

IN THAT TIME SHALL THE PRESENT BE BROUGHT UNTO THE LORD OF HOSTS OF A PEOPLE SCATTERED AND PEELED, AND FROM A PEOPLE TERRIBLE FROM THEIR BEGINNING HITHERTO; A NATION METED OUT AND TRODDEN UNDER FOOT.—*Isaiah 18: 7.*

The Atlantic ocean divides two Continents in many respects closely allied and mutually helpful. Thousands of years after Asia and Europe were seats of great empires and crowded with the arts of civilization, the waves which beat upon the eastern shore of silent undiscovered America, rolled back upon the western shore of silent unexplored Africa—twin sisters on either side of the ocean slumbering under its continuous lullaby until the providential hour of their awakening.

It is true, portions of the northern and eastern coasts of Africa were the homes of civilized people from the earliest times; that long before Greece and Rome had existence, Egypt and Ethiopia proper were centres of the world's learning, influence and power—populated as the prophet describes them, "by a people terrible from the beginning."

But these kingdoms, mighty as they were, stretched over only a narrow strip of this vast Continent. East of them, for three thousand miles, were great deserts and lofty ranges of mountains and broad rivers and vast plains and dense primeval forests, unexplored by civilized man—unknown but to the native tribes, which, like our own Indians, roamed in savage freedom through the land of their birth.

The same century which gave America to the world, gave also a knowledge of the western coast of Africa and portions of the interior.

*A Discourse preached in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., February 28, 1883, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rector.

To the nineteenth century, however, belongs the credit of planting more colonies along its extensive seaboard, of penetrating farther into its inner wilds, and throwing more light into dark and undiscovered regions than was accomplished in all the centuries back to the dawn of time.

With Mungo Park practically began the movement of that mighty army of explorers--English, French, Portuguese, German and American—which, amid countless discouragements, privations, perils, and over all but insurmountable obstacles, pressed forward from the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Indian coasts into the very heart of the interior, and planting the watch-fires of scientific research and philanthropic enterprise in regions never before visited by the white man, conquered the secrets and brought under intellectual suzerainty half the Continent.

And what have these explorations revealed? First of all, most important facts in regard to the physical condition and capabilities of Africa—facts which have awakened the interest of the commercial world, and influenced the action of governments and the movement of much surplus capital.

We now see that the resources of this long-neglected portion of the globe are inexhaustible. In the interior are vast plains, almost rivaling in fertility the wonderful valley of the Nile, which was for centuries the granary of Europe. The desert of Sahara itself—so long supposed to be one immense and monotonous waste of sand—discloses rich oases hundreds of miles in extent, productive table lands and fertile mountain regions, dotted with towns of from ten thousand to thirty thousand inhabitants. Soudan, more than ten times larger than Great Britain, possesses soil productive enough to supply staple articles of food for all Europe. Rice, wheat, cotton, sugar and palm-oil and coffee are only limited in production by the lack of skilled hands to raise them; the latter plant last year yielding in Liberia alone half a million of pounds. Immense quantities of salt, and vast beds of coal and iron, and rich mines of copper and gold, lavishly repay the expense of working them. The yield of the South African diamond fields for the single year of 1879 was valued at \$18,000,000.

With all this mineral and agricultural wealth, involving in its development a vast consumption of the productions of civilization; with six partially completed railroads in South Africa, and five other projected lines across the Sahara desert, up to the headwaters of the Congo, and into the rich alluvial plains of Soudan; with telegraphic communication complete from each African colony to the mother

country, and proposed to be extended for four thousand miles, from one end of the Continent to the other; with several steamship companies established and contemplated to afford constant communication with Europe, and thirty English steamers regularly trading along the western coast; would it not seem that the material prosperity of Africa was assured; that its enormous resources would now find outlet and flow abundantly through all the channels of the world's commerce?

Why do they not? Why is it that a Continent as rich in natural wealth as Europe or Asia, is commercially poor and comparatively unimportant?

Because, without a population sufficiently enlightened and enterprising to unlock its hidden treasures, to develop its prodigious resources, to realize its grand possibilities. Rich in almost everything else, it needs *men* constitutionally suited to the climate, who possess something of the intelligence, skill and energy of the white man, but do not, like him, fall easy victims to deadly malarial influences and burning equatorial heat. It is this want, more than any other, which hinders the material progress of Africa.

With all the efforts of civilized nations to foster its industries and stimulate its trade, so slight is the response that the products of this great Continent flow down to the coasts in trickling rivulets when they should come in mighty torrents. While some inland and some ocean lines of communication have been established, more by far—as doubtless noticed in their enumeration—are only “proposed,” “contemplated,” “projected,” “partially completed;” the capitalists of Europe and America, looking for such encouragement as to warrant further outlay—awaiting the time when trade shall be so enlarged, and the exchange of the raw material of the country for the productions of civilization be so in demand, as to require largely increased channels of communication. Certain it is, that in no very remote future, large portions of the civilized world will need what Africa can produce, and what she will abundantly furnish when the human element for her material development is supplied. For this she *CALLS*—pleadingly but mutely, unceasingly yet unconsciously—*CALLS* by the wasted capabilities of her present, and the threatened possibilities of her future. *It is in our power to help her gain what she needs.*

But it is the moral condition of the Continent and the method and means of bringing her people under the banner of Christ, which most interests and concerns us as Christians. Here, again, modern African exploration furnishes most important facts and leads the mind irresistibly to certain important conclusions.

Leaving the partially civilized regions on the borders of the Continent and penetrating into the interior, teeming with millions of the Negro race, we see vast differences in habits and customs, in character, in moral susceptibility, in physical development, in native force and energy, in political discernment and aptitude for acquirement and administration. Some sections of the country are populated by harmonious and orderly people, living securely in towns and villages which have never entered into political union, and are entirely independent of each other—a fact, I believe, having no parallel even in civilized nations. Other sections are populated by those always turbulent, rapacious, aggressive—a confederation of States despotically ruled and frequently disrupted. Here is a nation whose people, are in disposition, as in form, naturally noble, generally at peace with their neighbors, desirous of improvement, and active in trade and agricultural pursuits. Beyond is a kingdom quite civilized, where the barbarous customs of early times are scarcely known, and moral habits and religious tendencies and observances distinguish the great body of the people.

Still further in the interior, where the great rivers of Africa do not flow, the larger proportion of inhabitants are divided into contending tribes, preying upon and devouring one another, making merchandise of their children or sacrificing them to their gods. Now, as for centuries back, those captured in war they make slaves.

Fifty thousand of these poor creatures are annually conveyed to the Turkish and Egyptian ports of the Red Sea and sold into bondage despite the efforts of Christian nations to prevent it. "The open sore of the world," as the great English explorer, Livingstone, termed it, is yet far from being healed. Nor have these Powers been much more successful in ameliorating the condition of those in bondage to their own people. The slave master in Africa is the most merciless and tyrannous and brutal master in the world. Bad as slavery was in the West Indies, and in our own country a few years ago, we are assured, on the most reliable authority, that it was kindness itself compared with the slavery existing in Africa to-day.

When we think of the hundreds of thousands in the interior of this not inately called "Dark Continent," thus crushed under native masters, and the thousands more yearly sold into foreign bondage, and the many millions which, for three hundred years before the suppression of the slave trade in 1808, were carried from the country to furnish slave labor to the colonies of Spain, Portugal, France, and England, the prophecy uttered by Isaiah two thousand year ago, concerning one part of Africa—Egypt and Abyssinia—is seen to be not more true,

not more graphic than that spoken of another part—the Nigritian and Soudanic countries, the land of the Negro—"A people acattered and peeied, a nation meted out and trodden under foot." Whether a history or, as some translate the passage, a description, it is equally applicable to the native inhabitants of interior Africa.

Can these colored people—these heathen, estimated at 145,000,000—be Christianized? So the prophecy of the text reads. It is of this very people Isaiah says: "In that time shall the present be brought unto the Lord of Hosts." So reads also the prophecy in the 68th, Psalm: "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." As the term Ethiopia is admitted to mean in its larger sense the whole Continent of Africa, these passages "make assurance double sure" of the ultimate conquest of this land for Christ.

Though the prophecy seems at present very far from fulfilment African travellers have recently brought to light indications as significant of this result as they are suggestive of the way, under the blessing of Heaven, it is to be reached.

We have seen what diversities are found to exist in the Negro race, how different one State is from another and one tribe from another in their social, moral and political aptitudes and attainments, in physical development and character and habits of life. Notice, now, wherein they resemble each other, what the points of unity and common Brotherhood.

It is a striking and most wonderful fact, confirmed by the testimony of missionaries and men extensively acquainted in that land, that among the Negroes of Africa there are no infidels, no atheists, no agnostics. It is reserved to the Caucasian race, with its greater intelligence, its higher civilization, and its rich treasures of revealed Truth, to produce men and women who deny the existence of God, the immortality of the soul and the life hereafter! What a satire this on race assumptions and the progress of humanity!

Sunk in the depths of ignorance and superstition as the large proportion of native Africans are, with moral powers blunted, and brutal instincts fed, and everything to drag them down and crush out the imprint of Deity upon their conscience and heart, yet even the worst of them—be he slavemaster of Dahomey or wild man of an interior forest—is not so bad as to refuse to acknowledge and render some kind of worship to the Being who made him. On this point the eminent Negro scholar, the Rev. Dr. Blyden, President of the Liberia College—than whom no man living is better qualified to speak—makes the following statement: "There is not a tribe on the Continent of Africa, in spite of the almost universal opinion to the contrary, in

spite of the fetishes and greegrees which many of them are supposed to worship, there is not, I say, a single tribe that does not stretch out their hands to the Great Creator. There is not one who does not recognize the Supreme Being, though imperfectly understanding His character. They believe that the heaven, the earth, the sun, the moon and stars which they behold, were created by an Almighty, Personal Agent, who is also their own Maker and Sovereign, and they render to Him such worship as their untutored intellects can conceive. The work of the Christian missionary is to declare to them that Being whom they ignorantly worship."

Here we have partial explanation of the remarkable success of Mohammedanism in Africa, to which Christendom has been awakened by recent startling advances. The underlying principal of this religion being the existence and supreme authority of God, from the universal belief of the Negro race in this doctrine, Islamism finds the foundation already laid for its reception. The wheels of its progress resting upon solid ground, blocked by no skepticism, easy of revolution by the docile character of the people, and accelerated by appeals to their sensuous and ambitious desires, glide rapidly along until tribe after tribe and nation after nation are overrun and converted to the faith of the false prophet. More than one-fourth of the 201,000,000 of Africa are to-day ranged under the banner of the Crescent.

But the universal belief of the Negro race in God's existence and sovereignty has no more laid the foundation for the progress of Mohammedanism than for the progress of Christianity. In Africa, Christian missionaries find no such objections to answer and hindrances to remove as—through the influence of infidels and skeptics—are met with in professedly Christian lands. They stand on solid ground and work from accepted principles. Moreover, the people generally are ready to listen, desirous to be taught, and very susceptible to the truths of the Gospel. They gladly welcome ministers and teachers of all kinds, and will sometimes help build churches and school-houses and share their support. These are encouraging facts, assuring indications of what the future promises.

But here comes a discouragement. Why, with these favoring conditions, is Christianity not more successful? When Mohammedanism counts its millions, why does the Church of Christ number only its thousands? Is it because there are more agents and emissaries of the false faith than of the true one? Doubtless this is one reason. Though sixty-four societies of different Christian countries are engaged in spreading the Gospel in Africa, employing, directly or indirectly, over four thousand missionaries, teachers and mission workers

proper ; on the other hand, the propagandists of the false faith may be said to flood the Continent. Is it yet again that Mohammedanism is more attractive to the Negro than the sterner and spiritual religion of Christ?—appeals more to lower motives, and makes easier conquest of the natural heart? This, too, is unquestionably true. Both these explanations largely account for the vastly greater accessions yearly made in Africa to the faith of Islam than to the faith of Christ.

But there is a reason which should also be considered, and which a late English writer has thus strikingly presented: "The Christian missionary makes his way slowly in Africa. He has no true Brotherhood to offer the Negro, except in another life. He makes no appeal to a present sense of dignity in the man he would convert. What Christian missionary takes a Negress to wife, or sits with the Negro wholly as an equal at meat? Their relations remain, at best, those of teacher with taught, master with servant, grown man with child. The Mohammedan missionary from Morocco meanwhile stands on different footing. He says to the Negro, 'Come up and sit beside me. Give me your daughter and take mine. All who pronounce the formula of Islam are equal in this world and in the next.' In becoming a Mussulman even a slave acquires immediate dignity, and the right to despise all men, whatever their color, who are not as himself. This is a bribe in the hand of the preacher of the Koran, and one which has never appealed in vain to the enslaved races of the world."

Undoubtedly this writer here gives the true explanation of much of the success Mohammedanism has met with among the Negroes of Central and South Africa. Some of the arguments these propagandists use Christianity can never avail itself of, whatever the advantages in winning adherents. Its origin, its character, the end it seeks, each alike forbid it. In one respect, however, it may well learn a lesson in the school of Islamic propagandism—the wisdom of employing **COLOR-ED MEN** to teach the faith of Christ to colored men.

The principle of social equality is a most important factor in the great problem to be worked out amidst the wilds of Africa. It enters largely and necessarily into the elements of success attending missionary effort. The Negro, no less than the white man, demands Brotherhood in those who would instruct his conscience, and be the guides of his religious life. Because the missionaries of our own race cannot offer him this, valuable as they are in devising and managing important schemes of usefulness for the good of Africa, certain as it is that for years to come they will be needed to preach the Gospel in its great missionary centres, and by their lives and doctrines keep high the standard of Christian faith and practice, never, in my judgment, will the humble homes and interior towns and broad, thickly populated

inland plains of the "Dark Continent" be illumined with heavenly light and resound with the songs and praises of a consciously redeemed people, until the BLACK MAN becomes the great instrument, under God, of Africa's evangelization.

For giving it such propagandists of Christianity, who shall at one and the same time drive out the false faith with its attendant corruptions and vile progeny of bigamy and slavery, and bring in the new faith with its sacred family ties and political and religious freedom and holy worship, the times are ripe. In no people is the desire for race integrity and race preservation stronger than in the Negro. Recent facts in the history of the Ashantee and Zulu nations have shown the indestructible vitality and tenacity for nationality of the colored race. And President Blyden tells us that, though Mohammedanism has largely influenced the organic life of numerous tribes in the vast regions of Soudan, yet the Arabs, who first introduced the religion, have never been allowed to obtain political ascendancy. None of the Nigritian tribes have ever abdicated their race individuality, or parted with their idiosyncrasies in embracing the faith of Islam. But whenever and wherever it has been necessary, great Negro warriors have risen from the ranks of Islam, and inspired by the teachings of the new faith, which merges all distinctions in the great Brotherhood, have checked the arrogance of their foreign teachers, and have driven them, if at any time they effected superiority based upon race, from their artificial ascendancy.

Nor is this sentiment of race and of nationality, recently so wonderfully developed, confined to the natives of Africa. The restlessness of their descendants in this country is a fact as well known to all observers as it is significant. It is estimated that 500,000 are now considering the question of removal to Liberia—the enlightened and Christian Republic planted by America on the West Coast of Africa. These thousands are not all, by any means, poor, ignorant people—refugees from the political and social tyranny of their former masters—ready to seek a home anywhere, if only able to gain a support and freedom from persecution. Doubtless many are of this class. But there are thousands of others in comfortable circumstances, here in the North as in the South, intelligent, industrious, skilled in all kinds of mechanical and agricultural labor, who are yearning for the land of their fathers, and, as one about to depart there said, "With life, talent and energy to be devoted to her civilization, evangelization and general improvement"; or, as another eloquently expresses the feelings of this people, "Are anxious not so much to be relieved from present pressure as to obtain an expansive field for their energies; feeling the

need not only of horizontal openings—free movement on the plane which they occupy—but a chance to rise above it, a vertical outlet.”

Here, then, are the means, and here is the divinely indicated method, as it appears to me, for improving benighted Africa, and spiritually enfranchising its morally enslaved millions.

We have seen that the intelligent, energetic and skilled black man is needed to do what but few native Africans are qualified to do, and the white man, by reason of the climate, dare not undertake to do, for the development of the enormous mineral and agricultural resources of Africa, their abundant outflow through well-regulated channels, and their exchange for the commodities of civilized nations. We have seen that for the moral improvement of this “Dark Continent,” and in fulfilment of the prophecy that it should be given to Christ, not only the peculiarities and diversities of its almost numberless tribes and nations, but their resemblances and common bonds of unity, alike demand as the instruments of their Christianization those of their own color and race. We have seen that in our own country are hundreds of thousands of Negroes willing and ready to go across the intervening waters into the land of their fathers, with the Bible in one hand and the implements of civilization in the other, and answer the call which the moral and material condition of that land makes upon them.

How wonderful the conjunction of circumstances, how favorable the concurrence of means, for the moral regeneration and civilization of a great continent! The liquid wax lies ready to receive the impression which shall be of lasting blessing to millions. The stamp is also ready and awaiting its use. What more is needed? What but the hand to convey the one to the other, and, by strength divine, help to make the inscription so deep and so clear as never to be effaced, and ever witness to the value of the Gospel, and the world-embracing sympathy of human Brotherhood.

And this hand we have in the American Colonization Society, in whose interest I now speak. Born soon after the black stream from Interior Africa had ceased to flow across the Atlantic to fertilize the fields of America; inspired in its early youth by the desire to pay back a great debt to the land of the Negro, in restoring some of those of which she had been basely defrauded; laboring in its mature years under obloquy, reproach, and every discouragement, now it has reached the time when its work is recognized by all as good and valuable, and large numbers of an emancipated race are seeking through it restoration to their fatherland. Will you not help the hand which can stamp so glorious an inscription upon the brow and heart of our sister Continent?

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

In the discharge of the duty incumbent upon me at the opening of your session, I have the gratification to say, that the past year has been crowned with marked indications of national prosperity as well as of individual thrift and enterprise. Agricultural activity has not only kept pace with but has considerably exceeded that of the last several years, both as to the quantity as also to the variety of the productions raised. The rice crop as well as that of bread stuffs generally has been unusually favorable, while the exportable articles of coffee, sugar, rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, camwood, &c. have never been shipped in such quantities before.

This increase is owing partly to the favorable seasons which we have had, partly to the growing industry of our citizens, and partly to the extension of our intercourse with the interior tribes from whom quantities of rubber, camwood and ivory, far in excess of former years, are brought down to our markets.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Nothing has occurred during the year to interrupt the friendly relations between this Republic and foreign nations. So far from it they have been considerably extended. In this connection I have to mention that His Majesty Don Alphonso XII, King of Spain, in the early part of the year gave evidence of his regard for and interest in the Republic of Liberia by tending to your Chief Executive the National Order of Isabella the Catholic.

In June last the illustrious American President of the United States of Venezuela, General Antonia Guzman Blanco, was pleased to transmit to me, as your President, a first class (Great Cross) diploma and decoration of the Bust of the Liberator, and at the same time expressed a warm desire to see the good relations existing between the two countries strengthened and enlarged.

About the same time President Salomon of the Haytian Republic was pleased to forward a first class diploma of the National Order of that State for the President of Liberia. These are some of the many expressions of increasing interest in and appreciation of the work in which we are engaged in building up a Christian State in the land of our Fathers.

The Government of the United States of America has also afforded a renewed evidence of the friendly attitude of that nation toward Liberia in the speedy supply of the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the Hon. Henry Highland Garnet, Minister Resident and Consul General for that country at the seat of this Government. The Hon. John H. Smyth, LL. D. who only about two months before the

occurrence of the sad event just mentioned had closed a term of diplomatic service justly appreciated by the Department of Washington and highly acceptable to this Republic, has been returned to fill the important post for which he is so well qualified.

OUR NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY. Her Majesty's Government of Great Britain, anxious to remove everything that can possibly be the cause of the least friction in the friendly relations so long existing between that Empire and this infant State, saw fit to renew the appointment of British Consul for Liberia, the post having been vacant for the last several years, and to invest the appointee with authority to visit this Government with the view of effecting a solution of the long pending question of the North-west boundary of this Republic, as well as to inquire into certain alleged claims of British subjects for property said to have been destroyed by the troops of Liberia in a campaign against certain Gallinas tribes in 1871. His Excellency Arthur E. Havelock, C. M. G., Governor of Her Majesty's West African Settlements, was appointed said Consul. He arrived in this City in March last, and met the Liberian Commissioners, Honorables W. M. Davis and E. W. Blyden, who with himself held a session of four days.

Questions and points having arisen during the conference that could not be settled without legislative action, the whole matter is referred to your Honorable Body, and I trust that you will give it the attention due to so important a subject at the earliest date possible. As I shall make a special communication to you in connection with the papers to be laid before you on this question, I need not dwell upon it in this document.

FINANCES. The Secretary of the Treasury will submit to you a report of the finances of the country. Under this head I need only refer you to the urgent necessity set forth in my last annual message, for the passage of an Act making all customs dues payable in gold or silver coin, while giving to the currency now in circulation the capacity of legal tender in private contracts and for all other Government claims. The passage of such a law might be followed by retrenchment to the extent of one-tenth in the salaries of officials and the current expenses of the Government. These measures, together with a faithful collection of the revenue and a rigid economy in the disbursement thereof, would soon place the financial department of the country in a safe and healthy condition, and afford every year a considerable surplus to be paid on the indebtedness of the State.

In advising retrenchment, Gentlemen, I would by no means convey the impression that I regard the salaries now paid to Government officials exorbitant; so far from it I deem them quite insufficient.

But there are times in the history of most nations, when citizens must evince their patriotism by making sacrifices for the welfare of the State. Such a time in my opinion has arrived in Liberia.

I feel confident in the assertion that there is a large measure of high-toned patriotism diffused throughout the masses of this Republic that in an emergency will assert itself, arise to the surface, and sustain the Government in any reasonable measure that you may adopt for the good of the nation, and the promotion of our Republican institutions. And I believe further that every good citizen of this Commonwealth would rather render official service for half pay, and see the Government credit restored and brought to a healthy financial condition, than to insist on a large salary which would precipitate a humiliating aspect of national bankruptcy.

You will observe that among other measures I mention the prompt and faithful collection of the revenue as a means to effect the relief of Government so much desired. It is stated on very good authority I understand, that not more than two-thirds of the revenue is collected—that if Government had the full benefit of its customs dues and property tax there would be no lack of means to carry out all the purposes of the State. Two years ago I called your attention to this matter and urged the adoption of the Bonded Warehouse System, as one likely to remedy some of the defects connected with the operations of the present one. I must again respectfully urge, that you spare no pains in endeavoring to inaugurate more effective measures for securing the revenues of the State.

I must not fail to mention under this head also, the importance of so amending the revenue laws as to impose higher duties on the importation and sale of alcoholic liquors, gunpowder, fire arms, and tobacco. The fearful evils inflicted upon this infant State by the large introduction of the first named destructive agency are too apparent to require any comment here. Many of the tribal difficulties among the Aborigines, and most of the late irregularities in one section of the Republic among the civilized inhabitants, leading to the destruction of valuable life, may be attributed mainly to the free use of alcohol. The great importation of rum and gin into this country, which has been going on for the last number of years, is not only productive of disorder among the Aborigines in our territory, but is also destroying much precious life, laying waste valuable intellect, engendering a spirit of idleness and thriftlessness among hitherto industrious tribes, and is rapidly consuming the wealth of the land. I appeal to you, Fellow Citizens, in your Legislative capacity, to look these facts fairly in the face, consider the ponderous mass of evils with which they are bur-

dening the State, and check, if you cannot wholly remove, the sad consequences being entailed upon us by them.

EDUCATIONAL. A report on the state and condition of the common schools of the Republic will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Interior. Notwithstanding the disadvantage under which the schools have had to labor during the year, much has been accomplished. And it is the cherished object of the Government to place the advantages of a common school education within the reach of every child in the country. Your Honorable body, seeing the importance of this, will, I feel sure, make the necessary appropriation for books and salaries to carry out the same.

The Liberia College, through the indefatigable efforts of the Executive Committee and Faculty, especially Professor Martin H. Freeman, M. A., who, in the absence of the President, has charge of the Institution, is progressing finely. Great credit is due to the untiring and devoted energy of this able Professor, but for whose presence at the College, there would have been a suspension of its operations during the greater portion of the present year. It is with great pleasure that I am able to add at this point, that much good is likely to accrue to the Institution from the present visit of Dr. Blyden to the United States of America. The increase of the corps of Professors, the addition of a Female department, as well as the revival of a general interest in it, on the part of its friends in that country, which he is endeavoring to effect, will add greatly to the efficiency of the College, and render it an invaluable boon to West Africa.

By referring to the report of the Secretary of the Interior you will notice several important suggestions for the improvement of the educational interests of the State, which are worthy of your serious attention. I refer especially to the establishment of Government high schools in the several Counties on the manual labor system, the providing of Females academies, and the endowment of several scholarships in connection with the Liberia College, to embrace the sciences, medicine, civil engineering and jurisprudence.

The great importance, yea, the absolute necessity for a more general diffusion of knowledge among the people of this Commonwealth, if we would preserve and perpetuate our civil institutions, is so generally admitted by you, that I will not dilate upon the subject at this time.

JUDICIARY. I regret to be under the necessity of informing your Honorable Body that the judicial department of the State has recently been subjected to the loss of the services of one of the oldest judges in the country. I refer to the resignation of Hon. Beverly Page Yates, late judge of the Quarterly Court of Montserrado County, in

consequence of the failure of his health. And here again I must repeat a recommendation in my last message to the effect that you make some provision by law, which will allow a judge in case of failure of health, to be relieved temporarily for foreign travel or to seek other means of recovery, without being under the necessity of tendering his resignation. Having noticed this subject at length last year, I beg to refer you to what was then said, and trust you will see the propriety of an enactment to meet the case.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT. The Post Master General will submit to you his annual report, in which you will notice some important suggestions looking to an improvement in the efficiency of this indispensable service. I have to mention also that a proposal has been made to this Government offering additional facilities for the carrying of the mails between the several ports in the Republic, as well as to foreign countries. The papers referring to the same will be laid before you.

TELEGRAPH PROJECT. An enterprise is in contemplation that proposes to bring to Liberia the advantages of telegraphic communication with the settlements on the coast, as well as with Europe and the United States. The details of the proposition will be submitted to you, and your direction in the matter solicited.

CONCESSION ASKED. I have to call your attention also to a proposal that has been made to the Government very recently, asking for a concession to engage in mining operations, cut and export timbers, and to cultivate the soil, in consideration of a loan to this State of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, for fifty years, at seven per cent interest. The terms proposed, as well as time mentioned in which the debt is to be paid, are more favorable than any hitherto offered. It will be with you, Gentleman, after having given due attention to the terms of the offer and the circumstances of the country, to say whether or not it will be desirable and wise to accept the same. That we have foreign claims which must be met, none of you will deny. Nor will you refuse to admit that it is high time we were inaugurating measures with the view of satisfying the bondholders of the loan of 1871. Two other proposals were made to the Secretary of State while abroad last year, having reference to the settlement of this debt, which it may be advisable to have before you when you shall find it convenient to take up the one now under consideration.

NATIVE DIFFICULTIES. It affords me no little pleasure to be able to report the happy termination of the difficulties among the native tribes in one portion of the camwood country in Grand Bassa county. Through the persevering efforts of Superintendent Smith, Judge Ney-le, and others, the guilty parties have been brought to justice and peace fully restored.

The disturbances which for the last several years existed in the Cape Mount territory, have also been settled. In the month of July last I appointed Rev. C. A. Pitman, T. G. Fuller, Esqr., and Superintendent R. J. B. Watson of Robertsport, with Mr. E. J. Barclay as Clerk, to visit this section of country, convene the Chiefs of the contending factions and endeavor to restore peace. The Commission arrived at Robertsport, proceeded to Sallijah, entered upon their duties with commendable zeal, and after meeting with and surmounting many difficulties, succeeded in having a treaty of peace signed by thirteen Chiefs of the Gallinas, Mannah, Solo, Teywah and Sallijah territories, a copy of which will be submitted to you.

In a former communication I called your attention to the progress that was being made in Maryland county toward the opening up of roads interiorwards, and effecting greater intercourse with the more distant tribes. I am happy to inform you that these efforts have been followed up by Superintendent Gibson, so that at the present time, roads for trade and intercourse are available, for ingress and egress, which have been closed for the last eight or ten years.

The importance of increasing our friendly intercourse with the powerful tribes of the country is a matter that cannot claim too much of our attention. So important do I regard our relation with these our Brethren, and so desirous am I of seeing this vast Aboriginal population share with us the rights, privileges and advantages of civilization and a Christian Government, thus giving strength and permanency to our Republican institutions on this coast, that I consider it really the great work of Liberia at present to pursue such a policy as will cement into one mass the many tribes about us, and bring them under the moulding influence of our laws and religion. The great work of Liberia at present is at home, and the sooner we lose sight of distracting party politics and address ourselves to the task of elevating our brethren and building up the country the better.

CONGRATULATIONS. I am unwilling to close this communication, Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens, without congratulating you and the nation generally, upon the pleasing abatement of that excessive political party strife which ran so high at your last session, as to prevent harmonious legislation.

The fact that the storm has passed away and you are able to enter upon your duties under circumstances so favorable, shows that there is yet a gratifying measure of recuperative energy in our little ship of state. That though at times she may toss and reel as though the next moment were destined to be her last, yet after awhile she recovers her balance, uprights herself, and proceeds on an even course toward the sublime goal that awaits her.

May we gather experience from the past, learn wisdom for the future, and under the direction of Him who guides the affairs of the children of men, go on courageously and faithfully in working out our national destiny.

I trust that your present session may mark a new era in our national history, and effect great good for the nation and the Race.

A. W. GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

MONROVIA, DECEMBER 6, 1882.

A CITIZEN OF LIBERIA.

Mr. Alfred B. King, a coffee planter on the St. Paul's river, Liberia, has been in Washington City for several days, after having made a tour of the principal cities of the Atlantic states. He is traveling for pleasure and information, one of his chief objects being a practical observation of the condition of the colored people of this country. A reporter of *THE REPUBLICAN*, who met Mr. King, found in him a gentleman of notable polish of manners and marked information concerning the resources and future of Liberia, and, in fact, of all Africa. Mr. King is a pure black of the standard Negro type. In speech he has a strong English accent, and if the listener's eyes were shut he would imagine that a thorough Londoner was talking.

"Have you ever been in England?" asked the reporter.

"Never," said Mr. King. "I have only been in the United States and Liberia. I am now 31 years of age. I was born a slave in Georgia. When I was five years old I was sent, with my mother, by the American Colonization Society to Liberia, and have been raised and educated there. I was never even taught by a white man."

Mr. King said he has a coffee plantation on the river, a few miles from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The coffee grown there is the best in the world, the soil and the climate being especially adapted to the development of the berry. The total production is not much over 500,000 pounds annually, but there is a great future for the product, more population and labor being all that is necessary. As an evidence of the superiority of the African berry, it was mentioned that all coffee-producing countries, especially Brazil, had imported seeds and plants from Liberia. The gentleman thought that American trade was losing a golden harvest on the west coast of Africa. Not a steamer goes from an American port to that country. An enterprising firm in New York are running five sailing vessels from that port on their own account, and these vessels furnish the only direct means of reach-

ing the African coast from the United States. In contrast with this want of enterprise there are twenty-eight steamships plying between Liverpool and the west coast of Africa, furnishing weekly trips for the accommodation of travel and the swift transit of freight. Mr. King thought that a line of steamers from New York would pay handsomely. So far as Liberia is concerned, the people look on the United States as a sort of parent government, and would do all they could to turn the trade in this direction.

Mr. King expressed himself with a great deal of freedom concerning his race in Africa. "People here," said he, "both white and black, are in great ignorance concerning the condition of Africa. In the interior, not far from Monrovia, the inhabitants are civilized and intelligent, and strict followers of the Mohammedan faith. The men have refined instincts and the women are delicate. As to Liberia, the founders wanted to demonstrate the ability of the Negro to govern himself, and the laws have been against the intrusion of white men. Only three white men are engaged in business in Monrovia. We, young men, however, are in favor of doing away with these restrictions entirely. There is quite a strong party there now in favor of opening the doors for white men. We really need their intelligence and thrift, and their money. It is all foolishness to say that if a white man comes to Liberia and establishes a large coffee plantation adjoining my small one that he will necessarily oppress me. On the contrary, he will do me good. He will bring machinery and improved methods of cultivation, and he will find the best market for our products."

As to the American blacks, Mr. King said he believed many of them would rush to Liberia in a few years. They did not know the opportunities offered them there or they would be anxious to go now. The liberal education which the United States is now giving its colored population would be the impelling cause of a great emigration in time. "As the matter stands now," said he, "the colored people in this country are hewers of wood and drawers of water. But they are becoming educated and can't stand this always. The young colored men and girls who are graduating from the high schools, the normal schools, and the colleges don't want to be waiting maids and barbers, and yet that is about the highest they can hope for in this country. When this class of educated blacks increases largely, as it will surely do, the pressure for higher employment will be so strong that they will turn to Liberia as the only country where a Negro has a full and equal chance for the honors of life."—*The National Republican*.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Hon. Hilary R. W. Johnson was born in Monrovia, June 1st, 1837, and is the son of the illustrious Elijah Johnson—whose name will ever be indissolubly connected with the early history and fortunes of the Colony, now the Republic, of Liberia.

Mr. Johnson's father died while he was very young. Elijah Johnson was a man of no great fortune, thus all the hardships, privations, trials and struggles which in all countries, but more particularly in new and struggling colonies, fall to the lot of the orphaned, were his. Mr. Johnson, however, attended with unremitting regularity and industry the local schools, and before he reached manhood, through the remarkable talent and ability he displayed, attained and occupied a prominent position,

He graduated at the Alexander High School in Monrovia, in 1857. Was appointed private secretary to President Benson, January, 1856, which office he held seven years. Was appointed principal of the Baptist High School at Day's Hope, April, 1858, and held that position three years. In November, 1857, he was appointed editor of the *Liberia Herald*, and conducted that paper for two and a half years. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1861. Visited the International Exhibition in England, and several European Courts, with President Benson, in 1862, and assisted in the discussion of the Boundary Question in London. In January, 1864, he was again appointed editor of the *Liberia Herald*. In July of the same year Mr. Johnson was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College and held that post for two years and a half. In February, 1865, he was appointed Secretary of State, but resigned in July of the same year. Again appointed Secretary of State for the years 1866 and 1867, under President Warner. In January, 1867, he was elected Professor of Philosophy and *Belles Lettres* in Liberia College, and held the chair eleven years. In January, 1870, was appointed Secretary of the Interior. He visited America and England with President Royle in 1870, and assisted in the discussion of the Boundary Question. Held the office of Secretary of State under the Provisional Government in 1871. Under the administration of President Roberts, Prof. Johnson held the offices simultaneously of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior for the years 1872 and 1873.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Prof. Johnson by the Board of Trustees of Liberia College in 1872, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1882.

Mr. Johnson is now in the prime of life, enjoys excellent health, has the confidence of the people, possesses a blameless political record,

and seems destined by Providence to guide Liberia on the road to higher destinies.—*Liberia Observer*.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

JULIEN SWINTON L. PARSONS was born July 21st, 1845, and died on the 6th of May. He studied law under his father, Chief Justice Cyrus Lovie Parsons, and commenced the practice of the same in the year 1866; and, as an Attorney at Law, he early distinguished himself by his honesty, skill and ability. He was twice appointed to the position of State's Attorney for the county of Sinoe, and twice to the same position for the county of Montserrado. He also held the office of Attorney General. He served Sinoe county as a representative in the National Legislature from the year 1873 to 1875, and in the same capacity he also served Montserrado county from the year 1881 to 1883. In the exercise of the duties which were incumbent upon him whether as a statesman or as a counsellor, he was faithful, fearless and polite.

HON. A. L. STANFORD, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of this county, who died on the 14th of May, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, U. S. A., on the 4th of July, 1830. For many years after he attained manhood, he was a prominent preacher in the African M. E. Church, among which denomination he gained considerable reputation. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate of the State of Arkansas, and served a term of 4 years. In 1878 he came to Liberia on a tour of observation in company with Mr. Hicks and returned to Arkansas during the year. On the 13th of July, 1879, he reached Monrovia from the United States with his family and a company of immigrants. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine and took a prominent social position, and was everywhere recognized as a man of excellent ability and, in some respects, of rare qualities. In November, 1882, upon the resignation of the Hon B. P. Yates, he was appointed by President Gardner, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montserrado county.

The death of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, REV. J. M. PRIEST, which took place at Greenville, Sinoe county, on the 16th of May, is a great public loss. He was a man of excellent abilities and of blameless life, and enjoyed the confidence of the country. He held many high posts including the Vice Presidency. He was the first Presbyterian colored missionary sent to Liberia.—*Liberia Observer*.

MR. MORRIS' SCHOOL WORK.

We have had the pleasure on a number of occasions of mentioning the good work being done in Liberia by our friend Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, by means of the school which he has founded. The following may be taken as a report of progress. We have before us, as we write, several photographs, sent by Mr. Morris, which show the change wrought in these African boys by the influence of the school. And this change in outward appearance is only typical of the change wrought within. We echo his wish that he might be able to multiply these schools at intervals all along towards the Niger Valley—"schools whereinto the future men and women of Africa can come and learn the story of the 'American man's God.' "

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1883.

Office, No. 4 Merrick street.

The last monthly report from the teacher in my Liberia school embraces, among other things, the following :

"The school is opened regularly five days in each week with reading from the New Testament Scriptures, and closed with singing and prayer. The books in daily use are—The New American Spelling Book, Readers, and Arithmetics, Goodrich's Child's Pictorial History of the United States, Mitchell's First and Second Lessons in Geography, Richardson's Temperance Lesson Books, and Foster's Story of the Gospels and Bible (colored illustrations.)

"The children are very anxious to learn, and handle their books with care. The native children especially prize a book more than our American children. Another son of a chief entered school this month, making five in all. Including these, there are now eighty children in your school—more than half of these are natives.

"Our church is crowded every Sabbath with natives to hear the Gospel. Believe me when I say your school is an open door to the heathen around this settlement. It has awakened the church in Arthington to a sense of its duty."

DR. BLYDEN AT MONROVIA.

A correspondent writes under date of Monrovia, June, 22, as follows;—"Dr. Blyden arrived here on the morning of the 4th inst. and was warmly received by the leading citizens. The Executive Committee and the Faculty of Liberia College gave him a public reception in the College building. Speeches were made by several gentlemen and by one of the Students, the latter representing the pupils, expressive of welcome appreciation of the Doctor's work in America."

CELEBRATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The celebration of the 36th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, by the African Trade Society of Louisiana, at Oakland Park, yesterday afternoon, began auspiciously, but was unfortunately interrupted and brought to a premature conclusion by the storm which broke over the city and vicinity about 4:30 o'clock. Quite a good crowd had already assembled, and the programme had been partly carried out, when the torrents of rain brought everything to a sudden conclusion, and it was decided that further exercises should be postponed until a day not designated.

Rev. T. G. Montgomery opened the exercises with a resume of the history and present condition of the Republic. Rev. Mr. Thomas read the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Liberia. It is a document similar in phraseology to that of this country, and intimately associated with its history. It reviews the progress and dwells upon the prosperity of Liberia, and is not only of great interest to the historian and politician but to the economist. Next came the orator of the occasion, Elder Green. He began an eloquent speech, reviewing the races and the ancient civilization of Africa, justly claiming for that continent and her races the application of the paraphrase, "All roads lead to Africa." But in the midst of his speech the storm broke, and its violence so interrupted him that he suspended his remarks, and it was determined to postpone the celebration,

The African Trade Society was organized about two years ago for the purpose of procuring direct mail communication between this country and Liberia. It is composed of the better class of our colored citizens, including all of the prominent colored divines.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration is as follows: J. W. Pierce, chairman; W. H. Grinnell, J. B. Gaudet, J. D. Bell, E. J. Davis, Felix Larrea, Henry Adams, Rev. T. G. Montgomery and John George.—*Times-Democrat*, July 27.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The American Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt for its general uses and purposes of five thousand dollars from the estate of the late Frederick Marquand, and of five hundred dollars from the estate of the late Hon. William E. Dodge. The Society makes the official announcement with hearty appreciation of the kindness and promptness of the trustees and executors.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MONROVIA, June 15, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Matters are quiet here at present. Mr. Johnson has without opposition been chosen for the next Presidential term. I am looking forward with much interest to the termination of my official relations to the Government, when I hope to be able to devote my energies to religious and educational work. This I regard my calling, and while circumstances compelled me five years ago to engage in the public service, yet I have never, except from considerations of health, found in me to give up the former. I regard the work of the Church and the school in this country as second to none in its bearing upon the real progress and permanency of our national institutions.

Yours truly,

G. W. GIBSON.

DEPARTURE FOR LIBERIA.

The bark *Monrovia* sailed from New York, July 16, for Liberia, carrying a valuable cargo belonging to her owners, Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, and a number of intelligent emigrants from North Carolina, Georgia and Kansas, sent by the American Colonization Society. Among the Liberians who returned to their homes by the same vessel were Mr. Alfred B. King, Principal of the Alexander High School, Rev. Andrew Cartwright, and Dr. Hilary J. Moore: the latter having just completed his medical education at Dartmouth College, and Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Liberia, and, with the others named, speaks highly of that Republic as the country for themselves and for the people of color. Rev. David W. Frazier went out on the *Monrovia* as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and Miss Jennie E. Davis goes to take charge of the Female Department of Liberia College. The former lately graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., and the latter is a graduate of the Girl's High School, Boston, and has been engaged in teaching near St. Louis, Mo., during the past ten years. They dedicate their lives to labor in Liberia for the elevation of their race. Thus the good work of opening up the "dark continent" continues to be prosecuted.

For the African Repository.

A FUND FOR PUBLICATION SUGGESTED.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, as a publisher of its *Repository* and other miscellaneous papers, must require considerable means to pay the printers, who cannot work for nothing. It has

occurred to the writer, therefore, that some benefactor of the colored race could not do a better thing than to endow the printing and publishing of the Society, so that it might be able to print without drawing upon the general contributions for such expenses. The miscellaneous papers of the Society, not to say the *African Repository*, should be scattered like the leaves of the forest, throughout all our land, since the eyes and efforts of all Europe are directed to the "dark continent." I make this suggestion to the friends of the African race from the constant reading of the *Repository* for more than thirty years; and I read no periodical with more interest.

Most sincerely yours,

SAMUEL STORRS HOWE.

COLORED MISSIONARIES.

Among the recent graduates of the Richmond Institute are Reya. J. H. Presley and J. J. Coles, who are under appointment by the general organization of colored Baptists to sail within a few months for Africa. We understand that they will endeavor to carry the gospel inland from Liberia.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

By Barque Monrovia, from New York, July 16, 1883.

From Indian Ridge, Currituck Co., N. C.

NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	America Shaw.....	27	Farmer.....	.....
2	Brazil Shaw.....	25	.....	Methodist.....
3	John T. Shaw.....	4	.....	.....
4	Maria Shaw.....	2	.....	.....
5	Minnie Shaw.....	1	.....	.....
6	Daniel Snowden.....	50	Farmer.....	Methodist.....
7	Penelope Snowden.....	50	.....	Methodist.....
8	Penelope Snowden Jr.....	17	.....	.....
9	Hannah Snowden.....	10	.....	.....
10	David Snowden.....	8	.....	.....
11	Harriet Baxter.....	44	.....	Baptist.....
12	Charles Feriby.....	8	.....	.....

From Grangersville, Macon Co., Georgia.

13	Bright J. Turner.....	20	Teacher.....	Methodists.....
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From Topeka, Kansas.

14	Daisy Whitley.....	27	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
15	Emma Whitley.....	31	Baptist.....

NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,697 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of May, 1883.

FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00.)	Rent of Colonization Building.....	\$7.33
Pennsylvania \$1. Missouri \$1.....	Total Receipts in May.....	\$89.33

During the Month of June, 1883.

CONNECTICUT (\$100.00.)	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)
New Haven. R. S. Fellows..... 100.00	New Hampshire \$2. New York \$1... 3.00
NEW JERSEY. (\$31.90.)	RECAPITULATION.
Princeton. Proxy collections, trans- mitted by Rev. Dr. J. Maclean.... 31.90	Donations..... 171.50
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$10.00.)	For African Repository..... 3.00
Hollidaysburg. Miss Mary Vance. 10.00	Rent of Colonization Building..... 107.67
MARYLAND. (\$30.00.)	Interest for Schools in Liberia. 90.00
Baltimore. Charles J. Baker..... 30.00	Total Receipts in June..... \$372.17

During the Month of July, 1883.

RHODE ISLAND. (\$10.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
Newport.	Miss Ellen Townsend ... 10.00	Donations.....	20.00
NEW JERSEY. (\$10.00.)		For African Repository.....	1.00
Trenton.	John S. Chambers..... 10.00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	37.50
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)			
New Jersey.....	1.00	Total Receipts in July.....	\$58.50

During the Month of August, 1883.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$500.00.)	MINNESOTA. (\$100.00.)
<i>Amherst.</i> Bequest of Luke Sweetser, by J. H. Sweetser, Ad :... ..	<i>St. Paul.</i> The Liberia College Aid Society of the House of Hope Church, for the education of one student, the son of a native chief or headman of the Bassa tribe, in Liberia College, by D. A. Robertson,
300.00	100.00
NEW YORK. (\$500.00.)	RECAPITULATION.
<i>New York City.</i> Estate of Hon. William E. Dodge, by W. E. Dodge Jr. Ex :.....	Donations.....
300.00	2000.00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1500.00.)	Legacy.....
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Colonization, Society for passage and acclimation of emigrants at Brewersville, by Rev. Dr. E. W. Syle, Cor. Sec :.....	500.00
1500.00	Emigrant toward passage.....
	65.00
ARKANSAS. (\$65.00.)	Rent of Colonization Building.....
<i>Little Rock.</i> Andrew J. Flowers, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	230.00
65.00	Education in Liberia.....
	100.00
	Interest for Schools in Liberia.
	25.00
	Total Receipts in August ...\$2923.50

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

The American Colonization Society.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M.D.....N. Y.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D...N. Y.	1869. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D. N. Y.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....Md.	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....N. Y.
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....R. I.	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. N. Y.
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.....Ohio.	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D...N. Y.
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....Pa.	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. N. Y.
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....Ind.	1878. REV. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., Pa.
1883. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., Pa.	

DELEGATES FOR 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

From Liverpool, every Saturday.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, five cents. NEWSPAPERS, one cent for every two ounces.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

